

The difficulty was settled and the split closed by Moret proposing a vote of confidence in Senor Sagasta, which was carried unanimously.

Comments of the Press.

The evening papers continue to discuss the situation in an increasingly pessimistic vein.

The *Imparcial* publishes another vigorous article, saying:

"No treaty protects the American claim that Americans should be better treated than the Spaniards in our territory. If we yield once, more unjust claims will follow. Fidelity, which Spain has constantly showed, has only served to excite the appetite of the United States."

"The Yankees are simply laughing at us as they did when Sherman, Morgan and Company insulted Spain in language which showed cowardice and imbecility."

"No one has any doubt about the bad faith and perfidy of the United States. The time has come to draw a line and end our patience."

Ready for War.

"If war results we shall not prevent it. The sooner the better if it must come, as while time passes the Americans can make more preparations. If we continue to abdicate our rights, we shall not only lose Cuba but endanger our other territories, since nations, seeing that the task is easy, will set to work to despoil Spain."

The military paper *Ejército-Espanol*, the organ of Marshall Lopez Dominguez, says: "With what right can people who help criminals and are accomplices in crime pretend to be defenders or mediators? We cannot understand the vacillations of our Government if it submits to such indignity for fear of losing Cuba."

"Does it not see that we lose Cuba all the more surely by that policy? It is better to face a conflict at once, saving at least the honor of the country. The present protest is most serious because it encourages the insurgents, showing them that they can rely on the barefaced protection of the government at Washington."

Advices Extreme Measures.

In conclusion the article advises commanders of warships to take the law into their own hands before diplomatic protests can be made.

This hotbed, absurd advice is not, as a matter of fact, likely to be followed by a single Spanish naval officer, all of whom I believe have too much sense to do any of the kind recommended.

The Ministerial Paper Nacional says:

"The protest deserves importance only from the sensationalism with which it has been adorned in America, with the evident intention to provoke a conflict."

"Spanish papers will be well advised not to help the cause of the rebels by falling into the trap. The question is clear and not worth a conflict."

WEYLER ORDERED TO STAY

Spanish Government Refuses to Accept the Resignation of the "Butcher."

Havana, May 11.—The report that Captain-General Weyler had resigned because of the action of the home government in the case of the Competitor filibusters is true, but it is not accepted with confidence by the public here.

It is understood that the Government refused to accept the resignation, and ordered General Weyler to remain at his post under the present circumstances.

WEYLER WANTS A WAR.

Hatred of America Causes Him to Oppose the Spanish Ministry—Mr. Olney's Statement.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, May 11.—The contention over the condemned Americans in Cuba is in a quietest state just now. The President has won the first point in the game. Through Minister Taylor at Madrid he has received official assurances from the Spanish Government that it will grant a reprieve of the Americans.

Secretary Olney to-day gave out, in his condensed way, an official statement of the assurance that had been received. He never permits the originals of official dispatches to be seen, nor does he furnish the press with a literal copy. He dictated the following to-day:

"In the Competitor case it can be authoritatively stated that, at the request of the United States, the Spanish Government will postpone execution of the death sentences upon American citizens until the views of the United States respecting the application to their cases of the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 can be presented and considered."

This concession has been made against the urgent protest of General Weyler. He still insists that the Americans under sentence should be treated seriously as the others taken and condemned with them. Thus far, Weyler has been overruled by his home Government, but he is by no means reconciled to the situation.

Weyler is playing for political popularity in Spain, while he is seeking to gratify his hatred of the American people. He attributes his continued series of defeats since he took command in Cuba to the aid and sympathy given the Cubans by the citizens of the United States. He believes that if he had had the Cubans alone to deal with, he would have been, by this time, ready to return to Spain with the laurels of a conqueror around his victorious brow.

Why Weyler Is Unhappy.

Instead of having driven and discouraged the insurgents, he, the great Captain-General, who had promised to make short work of the "gangs of banditti and murderers," is practically cooped up in the capital city of the island. His army is weakened by increasing disease and disheartened by the repeated defeats administered to it by Maceo and Gomez. The bitterness of the disgrace that General Weyler must regard as almost insupportable is now desperate. He has no other ally but the policy of the President. It is also revived talk of Congress of passing a joint resolution calling upon the President to accord reprieve to the condemned Americans.

In the case of the condemned Americans, the President's policy is a disaster. It is a joint resolution that...

the views of the United States respecting the application of the treaty and the protocol to these cases, through the whole subject into diplomacy and thus offers ample facility for protracting the contention.

The impression held in the White House and at the State Department is that the condemned Americans will not be executed; but, at the same time, there is an apprehension that the issue may be forced to a crisis. It is apparent that the Spanish Ministers are willing to defer final decision in the case. They realize that the war with the United States means the overthrow of the Spanish monarchy, but the populace, in their ignorance, actually believe they could successfully cope with this country.

But, aside from considerations involving probable war, the State Department has made such representations to the Spanish Government in the pending dispute that the latter, unless bent upon forcing hostilities, could not disregard.

Powers of a Court-Martial.

In addition to showing that under both the treaty and the protocol the Spanish authorities have no legal right to summarily execute the Americans captured on the Competitor, Secretary Olney has made the unanswerable point that a drum-head court-martial cannot decide questions of international law and treaty rights; that, conceding all that Weyler has claimed, the finding of that court-martial would have to be reviewed by higher authority.

As the Journal dispatches have explained, the first argument submitted by Secretary Olney demonstrated that the Americans captured with the Competitor could not be legally executed under the terms of the Cushing protocol, which Weyler's legal advisers had selected as warranting the summary proceedings he contemplated.

While still maintaining the position taken concerning the protocol, Secretary Olney also includes provisions of the treaty of 1795 with the purpose of strengthening his case. The provision quoted by him reads as follows:

"And it is agreed that the subjects and citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or public or private purpose whatever, and in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted, or offenses committed by any citizen of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases."

The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors and notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper, in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

Denied Treaty Rights.

The State Department has called attention of the Spanish Government to the fact that the proceedings resulting in the condemnation of the Americans positively denied them the privileges guaranteed in the treaty. The prisoners were denied counsel and were compelled to trust their lives to such defense as a Spanish officer detailed for the purpose would make; that, in the nature of the circumstances and conditions, the officer preferred to have his unfortunate clients convicted rather than acquitted. Furthermore, the prisoners were not permitted to seek evidence in their own behalf; they were practically condemned before being arraigned, and, in sort, their trial was worse than a mockery.

It is the hope of the President and Secretary Olney that, pending the preparation of the evidence and arguments in behalf of the Americans, the wrath of Weyler and of the populace in Spain, may cool off to a degree fitting them to submit to justice, as written in the treaty document between the two Governments. It will require at least five or six weeks to complete all the preliminaries and in the meantime the Spanish Ministry may be able to prevail upon the excited people of that country to hearken to reason.

It is now believed that only danger of precipitating the question into a state of excited controversy, depends upon the power of the existing ministry to resist the populace in their demand that Spain immediately proceed to whip the United States.

Weyler will employ all the agencies at his command to stir up the people of Spain to demand the prompt execution of the Americans. The Spanish Premier knows the consequences of putting the Americans to death. But he is placed in a most trying situation. He is confronted with the probable contention to listen to law and equity on the one hand, and with the certainty of war with the United States if he yields to the reckless demands of his constituents on the other.

The State Department has received no information concerning the reported capture of two additional citizens of the United States, alleging to have been concerned in the Competitor enterprise.

One of the highest officials of the Navy said to-night, concerning the probable execution of the condemned Americans:

"We are fully prepared for any emergency that may arise. Farther than that I do not care to say. There need be no alarm whatever regarding the possibility of the United States being taken at a disadvantage."

In one hour's notice some of the best ships of the North Atlantic fleet could steam out of New York harbor and make an average run of fourteen knots to Havana.

The appearance of one of the United States warships at Havana just now would be equivalent to a declaration of war.

Congress May Take Action.

There is one phase of this case that is being quietly, but persistently, discussed among the Senators and Representatives who voted in favor of according belligerent rights to the Cubans. They say that had the President heeded the request of Congress and proclaimed belligerency for the Cubans at that time, there would be no need for the United States to make any "requests" of Spain for the safety of the Americans captured with the Competitor.

This feature of the subject is discussed with some severity by members of both houses of Congress. It is spoken of as illustrating the fact that the wisdom and foresight of Congress, which the President so completely ignored, deserved better treatment. It has also revived talk of Congress of passing a joint resolution calling upon the President to accord reprieve to the condemned Americans.

should Spain manifest a purpose to be inexecutable, then the agitation for prompt and decisive action by Congress would immediately become aggressive.

SPAIN IN A DILEMMA.

If She Does Not Fight America There May Be Revolution—So Think the English Papers.

By Julian Ralph.

London, May 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The Pearl of the Antilles, it is not unlikely, will prove an opal to Spain. Cuba is too close to the American Continent for its own or owner's peace, and the longer the present rebellion continues the more difficult will it be for Spain to stave off trouble that only success in the field and a very high quality of diplomacy will ever bring coming to a head at almost any moment."

"The situation between Spain and the United States could not well be more strained than at present."

After repeating the history of the Competitor the leaderette says the conduct of the American Consul at Havana, whom the editor takes to be Fitzhugh Lee, did not improve the temper of the Spanish authorities.

Spain in a Predicament.

The article goes on as follows:

"There is only one interpretation to place upon President Cleveland's pronouncement and it places Spain in a most awkward predicament. When the Spanish Ambassador at Washington endeavored to justify General Weyler's action by the law of nations Secretary Olney would have none of it. He insisted that the only offense was the smuggling of contraband articles, the punishment for which is fine or imprisonment."

"Poor Senor Dupuy de Lome promised to do the best he could. Weyler, on the other hand, says if the orders are not carried out he will resign. In the meanwhile the people of the United States are becoming excited and it is not too certain that the people of Spain will retain their usual frigid equanimity, but it is safe to prophesy that the five prisoners will not be shot."

"In a contest between a feather-weight and a heavy-weight, particularly when the former is not feeling quite fit and the latter is sparring for a fight, there can be but one result."

Elements of a Serious Quarrel.

The Westminster Gazette publishes a dead and alive paragraph by an opinionless hack, who says in the latest incidents between the United States and Spain there are all the elements of a serious quarrel. Spain is angered at the assistance and sympathy which the West Indian rebels are continually receiving from the United States, and finds herself confronted with the declaration of Weyler and other officers of Cuba that they will resign forthwith if the court-martial's death sentence on the filibusters be quashed in deference to the Washington ultimatum.

"America," says the paper, "on her side is on the eve of a Presidential election, a time when the cry of the enslaved Cubans is usually heard in the United States with peculiar distinctiveness. The position taken by the Americans is apparently that, as there is no blockade of Cuba, and the insurgents not having been recognized as belligerents, the offense of the Competitor's men is at the most that of smuggling. According to the latest news the Madrid Government has ordered the prisoners to be retried before a higher court. It is probable that Canovas, despite considerable difficulties in the way, will try to compromise matters with Washington. He can hardly wish to give Cleveland an excuse for recognizing the Cubans as belligerents and moving the fleet from Hampton Roads to the Florida Channel."

St. James's Gazette's Views.

St. James's Gazette plays for all its worth the fact that it is the only newspaper in England unfriendly to the United States, but this time it is much more just and reasonable than ever before. It sees the Pall Mall Gazette's allusions to the "Pearl of the Antilles as an 'opal' and goes it one better, calling Cuba Spain's 'Apple of Discord.' It says:

"Weyler is in a position of immense difficulty. He has been sent to suppress a very bad form of dacoity, and is expected to do it with resources. Whether his own methods would succeed any better may be doubtful, but it is certain that, hampered as he is, no progress can be made. Cuba has just buried the reputation of Campos, and Weyler may be chiefly desirous to rescue his own from the same fate."

"If he resigns on the good patriotic pretext, namely, that he is deprived of the means of doing his duty in the country, nobody will be able to say that he came back because he failed. If his resignation is really offered and accepted, the Spanish Government will be able to plead that it made the sacrifice to satisfy the United States, and the storm may again blow over."

The Crisis at Hand.

"At the same time it is an undeniable possibility that the crisis has at last come. There are conditions in both the United States and Spain which might militate against the chances of a peaceful settlement. We have the candid avowal of the Americans that a pronounced form of patriotism is a very good party card to play when a Presidential election is approaching."

Recent experience has shown that there is no excuse for doubting the perfect truth of the confession the Government of the United States has not hesitated to talk of war with us over a disputed frontier line running through the swamps of South America. It is quite capable of doing more than talk when the island of Cuba and the lives of American citizens are concerned."

The wrongs of Cubans are the subject of a good deal of popular sympathy and sentiment in the United States.

Spain has at all times governed the island in the manner of her old colonial system. She has subordinated its interests to those of the mother country and given it no equivalent. Moreover, although the Spaniards are not ferocious, ruffians are charged with the writings of Cuban exiles and those who sympathize with the cause. They are, when exasperated, much addicted to shooting and looting."

Americans see a people belatedly to the New World rightly struggling to be free—that at least is how they would put it—from an oppressive European monarchy. Their zeal may be quickened by the fact that they have a material interest in liberating the island from the restrictions of the Spanish commercial code, but the sentiment is genuine enough. We, with our recent South African experience, cannot find it hard to understand that when an American ruler or filibuster is in danger of being shot, a great deal of excitement may be expected in the United States. The government may be unable to control the popular feeling even if it made the effort, which, considering the exigencies of the Democratic party and the approach of the presidential election, it is not likely to do with any zeal."

What Spain May Do.

"Spain may deprive the United States of

all pretext for interference by liberating the crew of the Competitor and giving assurances for the future.

"Don Antonio Canovas is a very moderate, clearheaded man, and will do his best to restrain his country from an act of mere heated folly. What we doubt is not his will, but his power, to keep Spain quiet under provocation. Spaniards are not blameless toward Cuba, certainly, but after all, they are fighting rebellion, and it is naturally exasperating to them to see their enemies reinforced by filibustering expeditions from the United States which sail almost openly."

Spain's Act of Retaliation.

"Under the sting of annoyance they are not unlikely to retaliate by seizing the first excuse to punish the Americans. Moreover it must not be forgotten that Canovas or any other politician who happens to be at the head of affairs in Madrid must stand ready to take into account the effect which the surrender of the United States might have on the stability of the monarchy at home."

"The army and navy, we are told, feel strongly on this matter, and the old adage is quite vivacious enough in Spanish human nature to produce another pronouncement."

"The manufacturing classes, too, are resolved to keep Cuba as a close borough, and will be up in arms if they see signs of weakness in Madrid, so it may well be that Canovas will have to choose between facing a rupture with the United States or a revolution at home. Then a crisis will indeed have come."

JAMESON'S RAID LOGGED IN.

The London morning papers, as a rule, eschew any allusion to the Competitor question. The Daily Telegraph, however, discussing the negotiations for a respite for the prisoners, says:

"Time will thus be given for subsidence of popular excitement, both in the United States and Spain, in the latter of which countries, at any rate, a certain amount of emotion is undoubtedly excitable, especially, if it is true, as reported, that in addition to numerous filibustering expeditions have been organized in America and that a steamer belonging to the Cuban insurgents has, in spite of the protests of the Spanish Consul at Jacksonville, recently left the Florida coast, carrying ten thousand rifles, nine guns and three hundred men, the majority of whom are said to be gunners of the United States militia, and, according to one account, has already landed both arms and force on the Cuban shores."

"In the meanwhile, it is interesting to note the admirable elasticity of political morals which enables the radical press of this country, after solemnly lecturing the Chartered Company and its officers on the iniquity of their doings in the Transvaal, to express in the adjoining column their enthusiastic sympathy with the American Jamesons, who make filibustering raids upon Cuba on behalf of an overtaxed and oppressed population, with whom they are connected with no tie of nationality whatever."

OWEN MILTON'S FATHER FOUND

Dr. H. A. Downing of Cincinnati Believes the Name Is an Assumed One.

Cincinnati, May 11.—Owen Milton, the young American captured on the filibustering schooner Competitor, and who has been sentenced to death at Havana, is probably the son of Dr. H. A. Downing, of this city. "I was so impressed with the name," said the doctor, "that I felt sure that it was my son under an assumed name."

"My boy has always been in the habit of writing home every two weeks, but it took two months since I last heard from him. This fact, combined with the use of the family name, and that his age corresponds with my boy's, who is nearly nineteen years of age, makes me believe that this Owen Milton is my son."

"My boy did not, however, reside at Kansas City, but at Ottawa, Kan. He is a graduate of the High School at that place. The last time I heard from him he was at work in a photographic gallery at Ottawa. He must have made up his mind to go to Cuba to secure photographs for newspapers. He has never done any newspaper work to my knowledge."

"I have written to Secretary of State Olney, giving my apprehension that Owen Milton is my son."

GENEROUS TO THE CUBANS

New York Merchants Show by Their Gifts That They Want the Big Fair to Be a Success.

As the time draws near for the opening of the great Cuban-American Fair in aid of the struggling insurgents, which is to occupy Madison Square Garden during the week of May 25, the contributions of cash and donations of goods are increasing in quantity and variety. In addition to those already published are the following, received yesterday:

Travelers' Supply Manufacturing Company, one silk umbrella; S. Schindler & Co., names; Harry A. Betz, 50 cigars; Francis Warendorf, hats; Broadway manufacturer, names; "Social Brownies"; George C. Flint & Co., furniture; R. J. Horner & Co., furniture; John Grant, mirrors; W. F. Sheridan, flowers; John Young, flowers; Trendley & Schenck, flowers; John L. Raynor, flowers; Salvador Pressa, Cuban matches; J. M. Aguero, 2,000 Cuban cigars; J. B. boxes "Perfecto" cigars in glass tubes; Gus. Zimmerman, one case of Rhine wine; Charles Hamshoff, 100 cigars; George I. Armsden, one barrel of ale; the Diamond Match Co., one case parlor matches; Consumers' Brewing Co., six kegs lager beer; a friend, one case of preserved pears; Broe & Garman, five boxes of mineral water; Fritz Handrich, one case of wine; Dreyfuss & Co., one dozen bottles of catsup; George Elbert, ten kegs of beer; Charles Broadway Roush, cash, \$5; Leopold Mederose, eight years old, collected in cash, \$8.

Upon the suggestion of State Department Commander of the G. A. R. Edward J. Atkinson, the Grand Army night will be changed from Saturday to Wednesday, Saturday is Memorial Day, and the old veterans will be too tired from marching to attend the fair and vote for the old battle-scarred ensign of the Seventy-second Ohio.

Handmaster J. G. Rampone, of the Old Guard Band, is drilling his musicians on the Cuban patriotic airs, and they play them every afternoon and every evening. Several German singing societies will attend the fair, and a dozen selections from their repertoire will enliven the big bazaar.

ON HIS WAY HOME FOR TRIAL.

Adams, the Alleged Denver Absconder, Is a Passenger on the Campana.

By Julian Ralph.

London, May 11.—Matthew Adams, of Denver, the alleged absconder who was arrested and held here to await advice from the United States, sailed on the Campana to-day from Queenstown.

Sheriff Clay and Lyons are in charge of the prisoner.

Traps Laid for Unwary McKinleyites

Chris Magee Had to Put Assemblyman Horton Up Baseball Tickets for Shouted for the Ohioan Within Earshot of Governor Morton.

Eighteen Enthusiastic Lads.

Pittsburg, May 11.—Chris Magee, who is managing the McKinley campaign in Allegheny County, had a funny experience at the Exposition Ball Park, to-day. While buying a ticket he was surrounded by a crowd of gamins, begging the price of admission. One of them ran up to the Pittsburg boss and whispered: "Willie in a walk."

"Willie in a walk?" repeated Magee. "I don't understand you."

"Why, it's goin' ter be Willie in the first round."

"I don't quite follow you," answered Magee.

"Well, if you give me 50 cents to get into that game, you can follow me, but it's Willie in a walk."

"Now, explain yourself fully, and I will give you 50 cents," answered Mr. Magee.

"Why, Willie McKinley, Tariff Willie, don't yer see? Me pop's for him, so's me brother, and if you put me in through de gate, I'll git me sister's best man ter befer him. Now, will you be good?"

Of course everybody laughed. The boy got his 50 cents, but before Magee got through he had to pay for eighteen boys, who commenced to yell for McKinley. As the McKinley boy got through he yelled to Magee: "When you see Willie, jest tell him that you saw me."

BOOM STARTED FOR HILL.

A Massachusetts Delegate Refuses to Be Instructed for Ex-Governor William E. Russell.

Lowell, Mass., May 11.—A great outburst of enthusiasm, Jeremiah T. O'Sullivan, who had just been elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at the district convention here to-night, objected to being instructed to vote for William E. Russell and declared himself for David B. Hill, of New York.

A resolution was presented declaring Russell to be the choice of the district for President and instructing the two delegates to vote for him at Chicago. O'Sullivan said he wanted to go to Chicago a free man and did not want to be handcuffed to Russell.

"It is too early yet to predict the outcome of the convention," he added. "It may be that the Democracy of this nation will return to the original tradition out of the bondage of misgovernment, and there may be a demand for that champion of the plain people, that great Jacksonian Democrat of this generation, the eminent Senator from New York, David B. Hill."

At the mention of Hill's name there was a prolonged outburst of applause. The Russell men endeavored to compromise by withdrawing the word "insurgent" and substituting that of "reformism." O'Sullivan again took the floor and amid the enthusiastic approval of the great majority of the convention moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was carried by a large vote. A free coinage resolution was also tabled.

O'Sullivan introduced a resolution at last year's State Convention declaring against a third term for Cleveland. He is a member of the State Central Committee and is likely to be the next Congressman from this district.

GOLD BATTLE IN ILLINOIS.

Comptroller Eckels to Lead the Administration Forces Against Altgeld's Silver Cohorts.

Chicago, May 11.—Comptroller of the Currency James H. Eckels has come to this city to outline the campaign for the Administration and sound money against free silver and Governor Altgeld. The Comptroller came unheralded and took up his quarters in the Palmer House, where he will confer with the leaders of the Cleveland and gold faction of the Illinois Democracy.

Eckels's appearance, so the politicians say, is a result of the visit of Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee. While here the latter learned that the breach between the warring Democrats has widened to that extent that reconciliation between the gold men and the silver men was no longer possible, and that a test of strength would have to be made, and the State go on record one way or another.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to what plan of action Mr. Eckels will outline to anticipate the opening attack of the silverites to be led by Governor Altgeld on May 16. It was pointed out that now that the issue has been raised for or against the Administration by Governor Altgeld it would never do to let Illinois go on record for free silver.

LEAVE THE MORTON CAMP.

Raines Men Now Shout For and Praise McKinley as They Did the Governor.

Canandaigua, N. Y., May 11.—Local political circles received a surprise to-day when ex-Supervisor Charles C. Sackett, one of Senator Raines's lieutenants, began distributing bills about town, announcing a meeting of the adherents of William McKinley to be held to-night. At the meeting the enthusiasm for McKinley was unbounded, and every time his name was mentioned hats were thrown into the air, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the fact that every one prominently identified with it was a red-hot Raines man. They were all shouting for Morton on Saturday, but they had evidently made up their minds to get into the McKinley band wagon.

A committee, made up entirely of the friends of Senator Raines drew up a set of resolutions in which they extolled McKinley as they had Governor Morton at the Republican State Convention. These were adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned amid wild cheering for McKinley.

TELLER STANDS BY SILVER

Will Not Be a Delegate to St. Louis Unless Colorado Declares for Free Coinage.

Washington, May 11.—Senator Teller, of Colorado, to-day sent the following letter

Lyons, N. Y., May 11.—Assemblyman George S. Horton, of the Wayne District, while here to-day told a good story on himself to a group of friends in Congress Hall. He said that on the day preceding the close of the late legislative session he went to Governor Morton's office to see him regarding the Lunacy bill, which he (Horton) had fathered, and some other measures.

Later he stepped into the open doorway connecting the Governor's open room with that occupied by his clerks and secretaries. They all recognized him, and one, looking up, said:

"Well, Horton, who is going to be our President?"

"The news from the Illinois Convention was fresh in my mind at the moment," continued the Assemblyman, "and without a moment's thought I answered, 'Why, McKinley, of course,' and then gave a faint hip, hip, hurrah! The clerks exchanged glances, and then a dead silence ensued."

I glanced over my shoulder and saw Morton's face bent lower over his papers. Finally one clerk after another began tittering, and I nearly collapsed."

"Boys, it's too late to take it back," I gasped, "but I beg pardon," and then I blundered out of the door, feeling very queer, leaving the boys laughing outright, and I thought even a faint chuckle came from the Governor's room."

Horton stands all right with Platt, and says he is for any regular candidate, but at heart McKinley is unquestionably his choice.

to the chairman of the Colorado State Convention:

"Hon. Irving Howbert, Colorado Springs, Col.

"I wish to say to the State Convention through you, that I do not do desire to go to the National Convention, and cannot go unless the State Convention is in accord with my ideas in declaring that in the coming campaign the silver question is the paramount issue. The State Convention should act with the full knowledge that I do not intend to support a candidate on a gold standard platform or on a platform of doubtful construction."

"If this course puts me out of sympathy with the Republican sentiment of the State, as a portion of the Republican press alleges it will,